Foreign News.

The steamer Massachusetts is now hourly looked for. She will bring about two weeks later intelligence, of the highest interest.

The Oreg n Correspondence-The Prospect

before us. Since the arrival of the recent correspondence between the American Secretary of State and the British Minister at Washington, the Oregon question and our foreign relations have been the exciting topic of conversation among all circles; and the excitement has been somewhat increased by the reception of the news of the passage in the House of the notice resolution by a very large majority, as well as by the remarks of the stock jobbing press in Wall street, who are ever ready to construe the appearance of a passing cloud into the most fearful omens of war and all its attendant horrors, in order to subserve their own private ends. The more our foreign relations are discussed by those cliques, the worse they endeavor to make them appear; and yesterday, our contemporary of the Courier, gave forth that war would be inevitable.

We have observed attentively the progress of our toreign relations, particularly those with Great Britain, and have freely given our views to the readers of this journal, from time to time, honest as they were, and uninfluenced by any stock speculations. or any thing else. We are somewhat of opinion, that under many circumstances, England would not go to war with this country. We are still of opinion that the Oregon question will be brought to a close in a way satisfactory to all parties, or at least apparently so to England.

It will be perceived, upon reading the correspondence which has lately passed between the two Ministers, that while our government rejects in toto the offer to submit to arbitration the question of title, still the door is not closed to further negotiation. Indeed, we judge from the general tenor of the correspondence, and from other evidence in our possession, that while the United States government considers its title to that part of the territory that it claims, clear and unquestionable, that a proposition from the British government, reducing, in some degree, the pretensions of that government, would probably be met in a compromising spirit, and that a settlement of the question could be effected in a short time. That the British Minister is carpowered and authorised by his government to make such an offer, we have believed ever since the arrival of the last steamer, and nothing has since occurred to alter our opinion; but the time has not yet come to submit that proposition to our government. Neither is the British Minister satisfied, from the high stand that our government has taken. that such a proposition would be received in a com. promising spirit. That proposition is an offer on the part of Great Britain to accept the boundary of Mr. G dlatin-the 49th degree, with the free navigation of

Our readers may recollect, that soon after the arrival of the last steamship, we informed them that such instructions were probably received by Mr. Pakenham. In the recent correspondence there is nothing inconsistent with that belief. All of the letters of negotiation that passed between the two Ministers, were interchanged before her arrival. and therefore could have had no influence on that

We are, therefore, in precisely the same situation that we were in before the arrival of that steamship, and we are yet to receive an offer from the British government, which, with perhaps some slight and immaterial modifications, will ultimately be accepted by our government, and the question put at rest forever. As regards the idea that war between the two countries is inevitable, it is absurd. England, in her present position, cannot with safety go to war with any great foreign power, and least of all with the United States, which, above all other countries, is the one upon which she is dependent for the means of prosperity and existence. She has to preserve peace to maintain even her present position as a nation. Let any man at all conversant with the present state of England, reflect upon the inevitable result to that country, of a long contested war with any country. What States? Ireland, oppressed and down-trodden for ages, is looking eagerly for "that dark spot in the Western horizon" to enlarge, and her starving and discentented millions would rejoice if it resulted in a strife between England and the United States. Then would be presented to them that opportunity of obtaining their national rights, for which they have so long fruitlessly panted. And not Ireland alone, is in an unsettled and discontented state. England herself is in a state of effervescence-and is in the condition of a house divided against itself Such a war would throw thousands of her working and ignorant population out of employment, whose murmurings and discontent all the bayonets in existence could not prevent from ending in open civil war. Canada, too, is in a transition state, and only wants an opportunity to free itself from British trammels We, therefore, think that it is preposterous to entertain the thought for a moment, that our relations with Great Britain can assume such a shape as to permit war to grow out of them. She seem8 powerless at too many points; her history for some years past demonstrates it; the Maine boundary question proved it. When matters assumed a threatening aspect on that question, she sent her Minister over to this country with the olive branch in his hand. Would she have done so twenty years ago ? No! She would have sent her fleets and armies, and have demanded a settlement, as she herself would have dictated, at the cannon's moutis.

It is well for the stock jobbing press to raise the alarm of war, in order to depress the stock market and secure their private gain, but it is our conviction that there need be no apprehension of such a result growing out of our present relations with Great Britain. We are too necessary to her in a commercial point of view-the age is too civilizedthe cotton of the south is too valuable to her mills to allow us to think that such a result will spring out of this question. But time will tell, and in the meantime let us watch and pray.

MUNICIPAL REPORM-TIME FOR CHANGE.-It is an old saying, that when rogues fall out, honest men stand a chance of getting their due. We by no means intend to affirm that there are any rogues in NewYork-that would be too impolite, in this day of refinement and soft shelled clams-all we mean to say is, that from the aspect of parties, and from the manifest divisions among the cliques of New York. there is some prospect ahea i of clean streets, better management and wiser government than hereto-

It is time, indeed, that a reform was instituted in the management of city affairs. We have so often pointed out the various crying subjects of complaint, that we, almost began to despair, until, from what we notice of the proceedings of the Common Council, of Monday, a new ray of hope now dawns upon our long expecting vision. In the report of that body, in yesterday's Herald, it will be perceived that the crumos of office show symptoms of falling into another direction than that which they have been intended to take. It will there be seen that the News, whose strength lay in the strength of the eliques of which it is the centre, begins to totterthe parties are dividing; and like the men of Cadmus, appear on the point of destroying each other. Neither whige, nor demo crats, nor natives, nor national reformers, nor abolitionists, nor Fourierites,

appear, either of them, separately and alone, strong enough to seize upon and hold the sceptre of the city government. They make too many promises to start with-they break their necks in the first six months of the year.

In this position of things we gather hopes -hopes that now a reform may be efected that those who are capable and willing to serve the city faithfully, and remedy the crying grievances under which we labor, by doing their duty independently of party, may now step forward. and through the broken phalanxes of the political combatants, do that which the predominating cliques have never yet done, viz: serve their country, and

SPRED OF THE EXPRESS LINES-THEIR IMPOR-TANCE-The package express lines that have come into existence and importance in the last few years, are increasing and spreading all over the country. Their value is so great that we believe that the public could not go back to the old system, if there ever was a system before, of forwarding packages from

one point of the country to another.

We have recently noticed that Adams & Co., the enterprising express agents in Wall street, have lately removed to No. 16, nearly opposite their former office, where they intend prosecuting their business in a very superior and beautiful manner. The office is divided into different departments, each man having his post, his desk, his counter and his safe. Every thing will go on like clock work. This line sends express messengers to New London, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, New Haven. Meriden, Hartford, Springfield and Cabotville, at the East; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Louisville and St. Louis, at the South and West. In addition to these arrangements, there proceed from Adams' office a number of other expresses:-F. S. Gorton's to Providence, Newport and Fall River; Lewis's express to Newark, twice a day, and Millard & Co.'s to Patterson, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Binghamton, Middleton and Goshen.

The real value of these various express lines, to the community, can hardly be appreciated. A few years since packages sent from New York into different parts of the country, had to run their chance of ever reaching their destination. But now, they can be deposited here, and some one of the express lines which penetrate into almost every hamlet and village, will set it down at the door of the house to which it is directed. These lines are constantly on the increase in consequence of the increased desires of the commercial community. Among those lately started into existence here is Gay's, which runs from this city to Boston, a very well regulated one, which deserves the patronage of our citizens. Among those at the East is that of Bigelow, whose line runs over a greater part of New England, and whose starting point is in Boston. This line runs to Fitchourg, Keene, Brattleboro', Greenfield, Windsor, Woodstock, Burlington, Montpelier and the Canadas. It is one of the best conducted expresses in the country. The master-spirit of this line is a man who would go through fire and water to get through in time, and he is therefore just the man for the bu-

THE PANIC IN WALL STREET .- There was a war panic in Wall street on Monday, and stocks fell headlong. But operators recovered their senses a little yesterday, and prices slightly improved .-Another panic, however, is shortly expected.

OUR NATIONAL DEPENCES-THE NAVY - Queen Elizabeth, before the battle of Tewkesbury, after reviewing her army, eloquently exclaimed, "though mine be roman's form, my heart beats as a man's, and that man a king of Eagland;" and, at the present era in our affairs, we consider it our legitimate duty to make earnest investigations upon the state of our national defences, keeping a strict look out for our heritage as a man and a patriot, of the glorious boon of inestimable freedom conferred upon us. It is a subject of too deep an interest, not to raise a hrob in every heart, and even a reluctant tribute of admiration from monarchical Europe, whose emigrants and exiles have found a peaceful and happy me upon our shores.

It is true, our most glorious delence is in the hearts of our people, as is seen in keeping a nominal torce of about six thousand men-less by thirteen hundred than the preachers of one of our religious denominations, and with which to be able, so far, to maintain our country's dignity and honor. But now the scene is changed-England watches us in the North-West; Mexico disgracing our Ambassador in the South. the miserable debtor who hangs on to her mortgaged departments-environed by the meshes of the Island Queen, whose subtle diplomacy in that Republic, entitles her to a change in her illustrious coat snaring a fly; and the only point in which we may be found vulnerable, will doubtless be in our navy In the many changes in the Secretaryship of the navy, there strikes us to have been a kitchen cabinet sort of management in its affairs-that men of the Ritchie stamp have had too much to do in throwing their influence against wholesome reforms, and allowing favorites to squander moneys upon vain and futile experiments, instead of adopting the good and wholesome, well-tried ones, that offer permanent advantages and benefits. While our merchantmen are the admiration of the world. in form, speed, and in ornament, the models of many nations, and our individual enterprise has already built steamers, men-of-war and brigs, for the Russian, Mexican, and Brazilian governments, our own navy, in its peculiar management, seems behind the illumination of the age, and in case of a war, we should have at once boldly to rely upon the system of privateering for our defence and security, perhaps as good as money for Republics.

As the end would justify the means, we wish to call public attention to this neglected branch of our national defence, and earnestly hope that those who are years behind the age in nautical improvements, will not over persuade Mr. Bancroft in his promised reform in these matters. As a general thing, the government has nobly supported it by liberal appropriations; yet, for the manner in which the money has been expended, we refer you to the reports of the Hon. Secretary of that department. It is certainly time that we should be on the qui vive, and no hour is like the present; and we feel confident, that if indicious expenditures had been made of all the money appropriated for the last eight years, we should see the affairs in this branch of our defence in a much better state than they are at present, feeling also that our country would be the gainers if our vessels of every description were built by private contract, and not under the superintendence of idle experimenters.

We earnestly hope that these things will be looked into; yet for our life we cannot see why the Secre-taryship of the Navy should be made the reward of iterary merit; without those kind of people are easier affuenced by the heads of the Bureaux of that department, who, as a general thing, are wedded to ygone notions in all that pertains to our national defence. We thirst for reform, and hope that Mr. Bancroft will carry out the promises and recommendations that he has already made; and then we shall be able to fearlessly cope, sans ceremonie,

Whose march is o'er the mountain wave,
Whose march is o'er the mountain wave,
Whose home is on the deep."

FROM JAMAICA.—Several vessels have arrived from Kingsion, Jamaica, since our last. The last is the schooner Hope, Capt. Mitchell, which left Kingston on the 22rd inst. She brought a paper of that date, but nothing important in it. Business was exceedingly dull at Kingston, when the Hope sailed. During the five previous days, from 5000 to 7000 barrels flour had arrived, and the article was perfectly flat.—N. O. Tropic, Feb. 2.

FROM BARBADORS.—The brig Sophia, Oxnard, has arrived from Barbadoes, which place are left on the lath instant. There was quite an excitement there, in consequence of the state of things between this country and Great Britain.—N. O. Tropic, Peb. 2.

It is said that the Clinton State prison, when inished, will be one of the best in the United States.

Theatricals. PARS THEATRE. Mr. George Vandshioff made his third oppearance last evening, as Hotspur, in Sheks-pear's celebrated tragedy of "Henry IV," and his deli-neation of the character of the hot-brained youth, was most truthful and effective. The merits of Mr. Vandenhoff's acting, are, that he is always graceful, feeling, energetic, and impassioned. His conception of the character he portrays, is generally just, and his readings in good taste, with proper emphasis and modulation of voice. The Faistaff of Mr. Bass was also very excellent rich, and unctous in the extreme. The soliloquy on honor was finely rendered, and the by-play throughout defatigable stage-manager of the establishment, played the king with true dignity, and drew forth unqualified the king with true dignity, and drew forth unqualified marks of approbation from the audience. Mrs. Vernon's Dame Quickly was also a most deserving performance. The evening's entertainment closed with a new drema in two acts, called "The Violet." of the merits of which we have already spoken. This evening, Madame Augusta, the beautiful, accomplished and graceful denseave makes her sixth appearance in the delightful ballst, entitled—"La Giselle." A fashionable house will be in attendance.

Bowery THEATRE.—The suggestion of full houses at the Bowery, may alone be attributed to the enterprise of the management, in bringing forward the most attractive pieces for representation, sustained by the most availa-ble talent in the country. Last night the house presented an agreeable array of fashion and beauty, and was closely fills in each particular part. "Romeo and George Jones sustained the part of Juliet with superior as Romeo. The "Wizard of the Wave" has now been played for twenty consecutive nights, and seems to m rease nightly in the favor of the public. To-night Bulwer's comedy of "Money" will be produced—previ-ous to which, the "Wizard of the Wave" is to be preented, in order to gratify the repeated calls of thos who desire to leave the theatre at an early hour.

Howe's Cincus-This attractive place of public entertainment, at Palmo's Opera House, continues to draw crowded houses. Last night, among other pleasing and lively performances, Gulliver and his troop of Lillipuians, with the admirable skill and elegance in horseman ship displayed by Madame Macarte, drew down thunders of applause, "Gulliver" will be again presented this evening, and other attractive varieties, of which there is no lack with this entertaining and meritorious company.

LEGPOLD DE MEVER'S GRAND CONCERT .- Leopold De Meyer, the most distinguished and popular artiste that visited this country, gives his last grand concert in New York, to-morrow evening, at the Tabernacle—on which occasion he will perform several of his most admired pieces, including the "Marche Marcaine," "Carnival De Venise," a new "Fantasia on American Melodies," and the celebrated duett, " Le Desert," on two grand pianos, assisted by Mr. Charles Perabeau. The magnificent " Erard" will discourse most eloquently this evening, and we doubt not a brilliant and crowded house will be in attendance. This concert is given at the parcitizens, and is positively the last one which De Meyer can give for some time, as he proceeds to the South imely. The beautiful composition, by David, entitled " Le Desert." received the most unequivocal marks approbation at the last concert, and is alone sufficient to attract a crowded house. All who can appreciate good music, and brilliant execution, will surely em. race this opportunity of hearing the great Maestro, De

Ma. DEMPSTER—This gentleman's concert last evening, at Niblo's, was very well attended. Indeed, we have not seen a larger or more fashionable audience at any concert this season than was assembled last evening to hear this old favorite of the public. Mr. Dempster sang in his happiest style, and his hearers manifested their pleasure by receated gracers.

BRADBURY'S CONCERT.—Eight hundred children, under the direction of Mr. Bradbury, give a Concert this even-ning, at the Tabernacle. It will be a very interesting affair. The Keans are drawing crowded houses in Charles-in. 8, C.

H. Placide is in New Orleans. Herr Alexander is in Richmond, Va., delighting the citizens with his wonderful and novel entertainments. The Harmoneans are giving Concerts in Philadelphia.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

No. 1. Lord Abordeen to Sir Robert Peel—"My naked vespon is out —quarrel, I will back thee."

No. 2. Sir Robert to Lord Aberdeen—"How, turn thy No. 2 Lord Aberdeen to Sir Robert—"Fear me not."
No. 3 Lord Aberdeen to Lord Aberdeen—"No, marry, I

No 5. Lord Aberdeen to Sir Robert—"Let us take the No 5. Lord Aberdeen to Sir Robert—"Let us take the law on our side: let them begin."

No 6. Sir Rober: to Lord Aberdeen—"I will frown as I pass by, let them take it as they list."

No. 7. Lord Aberdeen to Sir Robert—"Nay, as they dare—I will bite my thumb at them, which is a disgrace to them if they bear it."

No 8. Mr. McLane to Lord Aberdeen—"! am request ed to ask if you bite your thumb at us, sir?"

No. 9. Lord Aberdeen to Mr. McLane—"I do bite my thumb, sir."

thumb, sir."
No. 10. Mr. McLane to Lord Aberdeen—"Do you bite

No. 10. Mr. McLane to Lord Aberdeen—"Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?"
No. 11. Lord Aberdeen to Sir Robert Peel—"Is the law on our side if I say aye?"
No. 12 Sir Robert to Lord Aberdeen—"No!"
No 13 Lord Aberdeen's answer to Mr. McLane—"No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thumb, sir, for any emergency that might arise."
No 14 Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakeuham—"Do you careful sir?" quarrel. sir?"
No. 15 Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan—"Quarrel, No 16 Mr. Buchanen to Mr. Pakenham-"If you do

The Yankees!"—Rowee and Juliet.

Movements of Travellers.

Yesterday's arrivals increased considerably over the number of the previous days, as the following summary will exhibit. There are at the American—WA. Van Wagner, Dutchess; J. M. Ransin, do; T. Eddy, N. J.; G. B. Rogers, Boston; M. Lyman, Massacanetts; J. Puny, F. A. Klemm, N. O.; Chas. Blanchard and family, Boston.

Aston.—Mr. Granger, Canandaigus; George Talley, U. S. N.; B. Kraner, Pa.; W. Lyler, S. C.; P. Foullain, H. Bayard, Pa.; L. Lamb, S. C.; B. Smith, F. Nickerson, Boston; P. Allan, Providence: H. Andrews, Boston; N. Whitney, Boston; M. Keith, Baltimore; W. Robeson, Fall River; Carr and Richmond, Providence; L. G. Todd, Paris; C. H. Todd, Boston; E. Mudge, Lynn; C. A. Grinnell, Baltimore; B. Scovell, Connecticut; A. B. Mudge, Baltimore; M. Fowler, Boston; J. McMullin, A. Gibbs, Phitadelphia; Boswell and Browner, Louiville; Capt. Black, Washington; H. Townsend, Albauy, City.—M. Gale, New York; W. H. Boven, Philadelphia; W. Cooper, U. S. A.; P. Curtis, Mansfield, Ohio; H. S Barry, Alton; C. A. Hubbard, Boston; M. Faller, Hyde Park; B. Hoyt, N. J.; Robt. Russell, Louisv Ile, Ky; Dr. Hawthorn, Huntingdon; J. Levy, Philadelphia; J. Carter, Charleston, S. C.; J. Chandler, Philadelphia; J. Daly, Lexngton, Ky. Fankun—A. Gray, Philadelphia; J. Daly, Lexngton, Ky. Fankun—A. Gray, Philadelphia; J. Cartwright, Buffalo; J. Lamb, Boston; J. Mix, New Haven; H. Thrall, Utica; C. Stott, Hudson, H. Church, Bridgeport; H. Hoadley, N. H.; E. L. Storer, Troy. Gtons.—W. Walmer, Philadelphia; T. Busby, St. Joseph, Indiana; S. Beysley, do; Massre Todhunter and Richerdson, Philadelphia; Penman and Eaton. Boston; D. K. Lee, Springfield, Massachusetts; P. A. Lock, Boston.—W. Young, Boston; M. Patterson, Cincinnett. Cant. Cuttlenden, Albany; M. Clarke, Connection.

D K. Lee, Springneto, Nassachusetts; T. A. Lock, Sorton.
Howand.—W. Young, Boston; M. Patterson, Cincinnati; Capt. Cruttenden, Albany; M. Clarke, Connecticut; C. Backhaus, Ohio; P. Sears, Mass; R. Harden, Worcester; S. Chaffin, Boston; A. Abbott, Boston; J. Kerr, Troy; M. Ogden, Livingston co.; J. L. Hayes, Buffalo; G. Dwight, Newark; G. Gilmon, Philadelphia; J. McCreery, Clun.; Ed. Parker, Boston; C. Williams, Philadelphia; O. Tomlinson, Albany; Thomas Hall, Syracuse; W. Holcomb. Boston.

liams, Philadelphia; O. Tomlinson, Albany; Thomas Hall, Syracuse; W. Holcomb. Boston.

EMIGRATION INTO CANADA.—It was not until 1829 that Canada began to feel the advantages of the stream of emigration which had set in from Europe. For the ten years from 1819 to 1829, the total number of emigrants arrived at Quebec was 121,170. In the five years subsequent to 1829, the emigration from the British Isle was 163,793. In three years from 1829 to 1832, the emigration exceeded that of the previous ton years—the numbers being respectively 125 083 and 121,170. In 1832 the emigrants arrived reach 51,745; but the cholers of that year p owed so fatal on the St. Lawrence, that the numbers in 1833 tell to 22,062. In fact, emigration has not yet fully recovered from the shock of that terrible scourge. The so called "patriot" disturbances also contributed to check emigration Canada-ward, and the bulk of it poured into the United States. But since 1840 emigration has again recommenced; and during the period of navigation for 1845, it amounted to 27,354, of whom 2,612 arrived via the United States. But since 1840 inumber, 94,742 were steerage passengers. The number of emigrants to Canada, from 1829 to 1833, was 167,697; from 1834 to 1838, 96,351; from 1839 to 1843, 123,880; from 1844 to 1845, 45,517—total in fourteen years, 433,425. The great amount of this emigration has gone to Upper Canada, and a portion to the United States. In 1847 the population of Canada was 170,000, while in 1843 it was upward of 500,000. For the above facts we are indebted to the Montreal Heratd, from which we have compiled them.

Boand or Enfoation.—The Board meets this events the Assistant Aldermen's chamber. Business or reance, in relation to a change of the school law pected to be taken.

THE SCHOOKER CRESCENT.—It will be remembered the about a fortnight since, the seleure of this vessel, for violation, by her owners, of the laws of the Units States, was noticed in the Herald. The case was called up yesterday in the United States District Court, as Judge Betts granted a decree of condemnation, which directs her to be seld, and such part of the proceeds asle as may be necessary, to be in the first instance as piled to the payment of seamen's wages, &c., after which the balance is to be applied in discharge of the penalty.

COMMINISC EXTRADRIBATE—Two gentlemen of the

the balance is to be applied in discharge of the penalty.

COWNIDING EXTAGRDINARY.—Two gentlemen of the sable hue, met yesterday, in Broadway, near the Cariton Heuse, and one commenced plying the cowh de most lustily on the back of the ether. It appears that the cowhided had become ensmored of the wife of the cowhides, and had run away with her. He was tracked, however, by the injured husband, and on his return to this city, a company of whitewashers, boot-blacks, and other gentry of the like craft, to back him up, in case of necessity, he proceeded to administer summary justice to the gay Lothari. The blooming but erring fair one herself stood by and saw the flagsilation, but sould not be prevailed upon to go home with her liege lord, but accompanied her injured cowhided friend to his domicil Verily, cowhiding is becoming quite fashionable in this goodly city.

Valance Lecture on Astronomy.—Mr. G. Vale will

VALE'S LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.—Mr. G. Vale will give a lecture on astronomy, illustrated by his large globe and sphere, at the Society Library, to-morrow evening. Mr. Vale is a very scientific astronomer.

Professor Bush will deliver a lecture this evening, on the scientific character of Em. Swedenborg, in the Chap-el of the University, on Washington Square. Tainity Cauach.—We learn that the Reverend Mr. Seuthard was, on Monday, elected Rector of the New Trinity Church.

Trinity Church.

Sale of Pews in Grace Church.—A fortnight ago yesterday, a large number of the pews in the new Grace Church, in Broadway, at the corner of Tenth street, were sold at auction. The remainder were sold yesterday. We have now the whole account of sales, giving the original valuation, the premium, and the nume of the purchaser, which we give below. The manner in which the pews are disposed of, is as follows:—There are 212 pews in the house, upon each of which is placed a certain valuation, ranging from \$950 down to \$40. The buyers bid for the choice of any one of the unsold pews, and in addition to the first cost. an annual assessment of eight per cent will be made, as a manual assessment of eight per cent will be made.

two-thirds of the original purchase money, and to such as purchase pews in the new church, the amount will be received in part payment.

The bidding was quite spirited. The first bid was one hundred dollars for the first choice. This was, in a short time, raised to three hundred, when the pews were sold in the following order:

J.G Costa A. Spencer Idrich. h. A. Davis. J. Cost.
J. W. Smith.
E. B. Alleu.
W. R. Thorn
Geo. F. Aller
J. W. Mithel.
J. A. Conetant
W. B. Bell. Lownds Brown. Heary S. Hoyt.

H. A Wright. H. S. Dod.

Not so bed business, building churches, at this rate.

Conoran's Ovyrox.—Frn. 10.—Sudden Death.—The
Coroner held an inquest at the City Hospital yesterday,
on the body of Elizabeth Roben, born in France, sixtythree years of age, who resided at 88 Chatham street It
appears this old lady was going to Chatham Market to
purchase some oysters, and on walking down Catharine
street, she su denly fell on the sidewalk, and was removed to the City Hospital, where she died. Verdict—
from apoplexy.

street, she su idenly fell on the sidewalk, and was removed to the City Hospital, where she died. Verdictfrom apoplexy.

Buperlor Court.

Belore Judge Oakley.

Frs. 10.—Lucca Palmieri vs Frederick Schuchardt, et als.—The verdict in this canse, which we reported yesterday, was given in favor of the plaintiff, for \$3,170.49.

Joseph Watch vs. Joseph S Treaderit.—This was an action of trespass, for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, under the following circumstances:—It appears, that in the month of May last, the plaintiff was passing down Broadway, and being near Amity street, was knocked down by means of a large reli of carpet being thrown from the second story of the window of the defendant's premises, upon his person. The plaintiff is a carpenter by trade, and was on his way to his work at the time of his receiving this injury, and that, in consequence, he was laid up for four months; and that, since that time, has been unable to work as he used to do, and is now in a state of indifferent health. For the defence, it is contended that, at the time of his passing these premises, be was sufficiently warned of this carpet being thrown down, and it also appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff admitted that it was his own fault; that being in a hurry, he thought be might escape the fall of the carpet, &c.

The defendant is an upholet-rer, and the stairs being very narrow, he was compelled to throw this carpet out of the window, as the only means by which he could convey it to the street. He also expressed much interest in the misfortune of the plaintiff, procured for him a surgeon and medical attendance, and is every way exerted himself to alleviate the distresses of the plaintiff. The damages were laid at \$2000, and the jury came into court with a verdict of \$225 damages and six cents coats, in favor of the plaintiff.

Before Judge Vanderpoel.

John I King vs. Deniet I. Hempsted and John E. Keeler.—The jury in this case (repot ted yesterday) were unable to agree, and consequently discharged.

Bryton J. Campbell,

Common Pleas.
Before Judge Ulshoeffer
Louiss Boulding vs. Henry Birck.—Verdict for plain-

tiff
Lelong vs. Showell.—Plaintiff nou suited.
Myran H. Durham vs. Tworky H. Main.—This was an
action for slander. The slander was, that the defendant
called the plaintiff "thief,"—charged him with having
stelen \$10, and with having committed perjury on a trigain the din and 6th ward courts, before Justice Sterling.
The case was not concluded when the court adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY GENERAL SESS

Prisoner was defended by Henry C. Murphy, Esq., exmember of Congress, and Judge Soper.

Inquest merone rest Consens.—This morning, at ten o'clock, before Mr. Coroner Oskes, at the Franklin Hones, an inquisition will be held in a matter of difference between Mr. James L'Amoreux, of New York, and William Jenkins, Esq., sheriff of King's County, in reference to a disputed claim fer costs, in a suit in which the plaintiff was the attorney.

Police Oprice.—In this court, as in most others devoted to similar purposes, there are two or three rooms for the transaction of business; including, of course, a sort of star chamber. In the spertment which is at all times open to the public, Justice Denning was engaged for several hours yesterday, with the examination of Maximilian A. Cohen, on the charge which we mentioned yesterday, as having been preferred against him, for grand larceopy, by Captain Babbidge. The investigation is not yet closed; but as we understand there is a prospect of the stolen property being recovered, we de not deem it prudent, at present, to publish the developments which were elicited during this enquiry.

George Burnett, a broker in New York, was complained of for selling chances or policies of tickets in the New Jersey and Pokomoke lotteries, at No. 3 Howard's Exchange Place, in Water street, near Main. Burnett was ordered to give security in the sum of \$500, to answer at the next Court of the Oyer and Terminer, which he did.

The house of J. W. Boor. 225 Falton street, was robbed on Monday night of a number of coats. Also the house of Mrs. Rosenbaum, Clinton Avenue, of a quantity of clothing.

One of the police magistrates

of Mrs. Rosenbaum, Clinton Avenue, of a quantity of clothing.

One of the police magistrates was occupied for a considerable time yesterday afternoon with the disposition of an assault and battery complaint made by a Mrs. Hempstead against a Mrs. Whitmore. The parties (who move i a respectable sphere) manifested towards each other great bitterness and acrimony, and the entire scene was one of considerable excitement and amusement. For the prosecution, Mesdames Amelia Harrison and Lydia Lott were exarined; and for the defence a little girl named Mary Stots. The upshot of the affair was the conviction of the accused, who was mulcted in the penalty of ten dollars.

Another assault and battery case was tried by the same functionary, in which a Mr. Develin was the complainant and a Mrs. Carrigan was the defendant. The latter was found guilty, and judgment was suspended.

Police Intelligence.

Fig. 10.—Charge of Grand Larceny.—Officer Leonard, one of the Chief's special aids, arrested a man called Moses. D Gale, on a warrant issued by Justice Bunell, of the town of Barre, Orleans county, in this State, charged on the affidavit of Archibeld McAllister, of the above town, with having feloniously carried away fifteen barrels of tallow, valued at 3:50 Gale, it appears, has been in this city since last October, and has commenced business in the manufacture of candles, at No. 9 Delancey street. He will in all probability be sent back to Orleans county for trial. Committed, for the present, by the Chief of Police.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—James Sayton and Archive Committed, for the present, by the Chief of Police.

to Orleans county for trial. Committed, for the present, by the Chief of Police.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—James Sexton and Ann Sexton, were arrested last night, charged with pessing counterfeit bills. They were detected by Mrs. Wm. H. Hartshorne, No. 44} Grand street. Committed by Justice Gilbert for examination.

"Fiser" up "Imongst the "Boys."—Sam Marshall and Charley Ostrander, two of the "boys," were arrested yesterday by officers Young and Lawrence, on a charge made by Lewis Spader slias Country Lew, also one of the "boys," who travels for "game." Inspears that Lew opened "faro" bank at Bill Mirland's sporting "crib." In West Broadway, Lear Leonard street; also, at Bill Shotwell's, corner of Grand and Crosby streets; at the former "crib" he lost \$40, and at the latter \$50. These two "boys" appear to have been the lucky "dogs;" consequently Lew, not seeing a very clear sight for his money, caused these two innocent "chicks" to be "pulled" for winning his money, when he himself went in for the "chances." Justice Roome held them to bail in the sum of \$500 each, to answer.

"chances." Justice Roome held them to bail in the sum of \$500 each, to answer.

"A Student in the "Tombs."—Usal G. Warbass, one of the medical students "practicing" about town, was detected yesterday in the act of stealing a book called Liston's Practical Surgery, valued at \$3 From the facts, it appears that Mr. W. Blackman, clerk to Messrs. B.ngs & Platt, booksellers, No. 204 Broadway, identifies this book to be the property of Mr. Bangs. Upon searching his room, at No. 91 Canal street, a set of surgical instruments, or "pullikens," used for dissecting; also, a lot of books, evidently atolen from different bookstors, were found, valued at nearly \$50, for which owners are wanted. Apply to the active clerk of Police, Mr. Stewart. Justice Merritt committed this dishonest student for examination.

honest student for examination.

Stealing a Coat — Juhn C. Vanduzer was arrested yesterdey for atealing a frock coat, worth \$10, belonging to Thomas W. Barnum, No 53 Frankfort street. Commit-

Thomas W. Barnum, No of Frankott street.

Grand Larceny.—Another complaint was made yesterday against Bill Ward and George Popel; charged with stealing from the enty of house No 32 Warren street, a cloak and coat, valued at \$20, the property of Dr. Doan.

day against Bill Ward and George Popel; charged with stealing from the entry of house No 32 Warren street, a cloak and coat, valued at \$250, the property of Dr. Doan. This Bill Ward was arrested some few days ago, and fully committed by Justice Roome, for trial, on a charge of burglary in the first degree, and is now at large, having been straw-bailed in the Court of Sessions by "Bully" Sievenson, and is now at large. Police officers must bring him in again.

Grand Larceny.—John Porter was arrested yesterday afternoon by policeman Marsh, of the 1st ward, fer stealing a quantity of clothing, consisting of cloth coats, pantaloons, vests, handkereniefs, stocks, &c., valued at \$65.50, all contained in a trunk belonging to Lafsystte Smith, No 33 Fearl street. This rescal was found concealed under the bed in the room, and a part of the property found in his possession. Committed by Justice Merritt for trial.

Petit Larceny.—Peter Stryker was arrested last night for stealing, from the brig George, a double block, the property of Charles Chrystai, valued at \$1.75. Locked up for trial. George Garret, a boy, was caught last night in the act of stealing a lot of leather from the store of Hurly & Miles, No. 103 Division street. Locked up.

Attempt to Stab—Michael Gold was arrested last night for an assault with an attempt to stab policeman Abeern. Locked up.

Shop "Lefting."—Louise Sands and Edward Seely, both as black as your hat, was caught in the store of Thomas Hughes, No. 245 Grand street, "hooking" from a pile of goods from the counter, Is silk pocket handkerchiefs, 11 silk cravats, cotton handkerchiefs, and various other articles. Committed by Justice Gilbert.

Arrest for an Assault.—Officer Prince John Davis arrested, yesterday, Augustus W. Clason, Jr., for an assault and battery committed, a few days since, on Mr James G. Bennett. He was held to bail by Justice Orborne for trial.

"Straw Bail"—"From a copy of the commitment, by the modern practice of straw bail. Champion, the hotel thisf, was bailed—from a copy of

Court Calendar—This Day.
Cincuit Court. -78 24, 36, 75, 366, 94, 97, 98, 102, 108, 109, 409, 405, 38 48 105.
Common Para - Part 1 -64, 66, 24, 248, 69, 28, 88, 69, 63, 47, 3 35, 99 105 32. Part 2-89 98, 118 115, 117 119 121, 128 125, 127.

Small Fox generally begins with languor, weariness, chiliness and vomiting, sore eas of the throat, great thirs: and many other unpleasant compliants.

WRIGHT'S india Vegetable Fills will be found the very best medicine in the world for the cure of Small Fox; because they cleanse the body from those poisonous humors which are the cause not only of Small Pox and other eruptive compliants but of every mell ofy incident to man. From three to six: finial ladian Vegetable Fills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time, not only make a perfect cure of the above dangerous compliant, but the blood and other fluids will be restored to such a state of parity as to atterly present influmention of the aver, consumption, and other incurable compliants which usually follow an imperfect cure of the Small Pix.

Said Indian Vegetable Fills—iso and and improve digression, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every kind from the body.

It should also be remambered that a man by the nam-of Mm. M. Spetr, who wells medicine, surporting to be Indian Fills, at the corner of Rice and Fount stree. Fill diplan, is not an agent of mine, neither can I guarantee as genuine any that he has for all.

The only security gainst imposition is to purchase from heaple of unblemashed churceer or at the Office and General Depat, No. 169 Race street, Philidelphis.

We have lately been made acquainted with

We have lately been made acquainted with We have lately been made acquainted with certain facts, which have directed our after too more particularly to a valuable preparation, known as Hunt's himment it should not be placed in the same of egery with the various the hould not be placed in the same of egery with the various times of the property of the proper

MONEY MARKET.

Tuesday, Feb. 10—6 P. M.
The stock market improved slightly to-day at the first search. Harlem went up 2; Norwich and Worcester I; Morris Canal 1; Farmers' Loan 1; Fenneylvania 6's 1; Long Island 1; Canton 1; Reading Railroad 1; Vicks-burg 1 per cent. Intelligence from Washington, states that the "notice resolution" had pessed the floure by a majority of one hundred and twenty-six, giving the President discretionary power to give the notice, at any time during the recess of Congress, was not known until after the first board adjourned. .

At the second board, quotations improved several per

The Trement Insurance Company, of Bosten, have de-clared a dividend of five per cent, payable on demand.

The Bank Committee of the Assembly of this State have reported a bill, requiring the banks to make semi-monthly reports, on the let and 18th of each month, and quarterly reports of averages. This bill we go for, heart quarterly reports of averages. This bill we go for, heart and soul; and if the Legislature of this State would pass such a bill this session, it would have a very important influence upon the banking movement of the whole country, and give this State one of the most perfect banking systems in existence. It, is most astonishing that the Legislatures of this State, which have so often been demooratic in both branches, have suffered the banks, un-der their control and supervision, to continue so long without any more restrictions than they are now under-Opposed to any very great expansion in banking, generally, it is a matter of much surprise that the democration members of our Legislature have remained so quiet so long, while the numerous banks have run riot upon any course they have been disposed to, without restraint, and without regard to the influence any expansion or contraction may have upon the commercial classes or hadtraction may have upon the commercial classes, or business generally. The bill introduced by Mr. Lawrence, of the Bank Committee, will, if it should become a law, place the banking institutions of this city and State in a position where they should have been placed many years ago. The quarterly reports made by these banks are teration is required—some change; not the removal of a single restriction, but an increase in them. The semi-monthly reports required by this new bill, with the quarterly averages, will do every thing that is necessary to keep them in order, and to sustain a uniform movement from year to year. It might, perhaps, be as well to com pel monthly reports, with quarterly averages, as semi-monthly, as the confidence we have in the average system is so great, that the monthly or semi-monthly reports would be but a secondary consideration. If the mem-bers of the Legislature of this State could feel a little of the restrictions the banks of this city put upon the money market, regularly, just previous to making out their quarterly reports, they would not hesitate long about

making the proposed alteration in the present system.

We annex the minority report of the Committee or Railroads, in the Assembly of this State, against granting a charter for the construction of a railcoad on the east bank of the Hudson river. It is very short, but to the purpose, and many of the reasons given why a charter should not be granted, are convincing and unenswerable.

The minority of the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred the patition to incorporate the Hudson River Railroad Company, respectfully reports:

That he dissents from the majority of said committee, who have reported a bill to incorporate said company, for the following among other reasons:

1. The principal object of the act is to construct a railroad between New York and Albany; which must necessarily interfere greatly with the road now in the active progress of construction, by the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and probably retard and delay the completion of that road.

2 This State has never chartered two railroads between the same points, and ought not to do so, until one was found inadequate or unvilling to accommodate the wants of the community.

the same points, and ought not to do so, until one was found inadequate or unwilling to accommodate the wants of the community.

3 The Harlam road, as appears by the report of its directors for the present year, has 27 miles of road in operation; 25 miles more in course of construction, to he finished next May; and 30 miles more surveyed, stated out, and ready for the contractors to commence upon as soon as the sesson will permit; and the e is every reason, therefore, to believe that in two years from that time, if not impeded by opposition, they will complete their road to Albany.

4. Rival roads between the same great points of termination, must necessarily compete with and injure each other, and capitalists will not be induced to embark their funds in opposition reilroads, where the compet time will prevent either from being productive.

5. As between the two companies, the Harlem has the strongest claims for consideration because they have already expended nearly two millions of dellars in the enterprise, and can complete the road in two years, whilst as yet the new company has expended nothing, and only proposes to excend two hundred thousand dollars in two years, upon a road which they astimate will cost six millions

6. The bill reported by a majority of the committee, gives the most extraordinary privileges or constructing the proposed road across the bays, inlets, creeks, and rivers between New York and Albany, and of constructing draw-bridges over the same, without compensation in made for compensating the owners of leads upon the Hudson, and the bays and rivers adjacest, for the injuries which will be occasioned thereby.

7. The Harlem Railroad is to run through the interior of the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia, creating thereby a direct communication with the city of New York, of which the citizens of the region are now deprived; whilst the new rouce along the margin of the Hudson is through a vicinity which can justly boast the magnificent and unequalled highway of that nob

margin of the Hudson is through a vicinity which can justly boast the magnificent and unequelled highway of that noble stream, with its unrivalled savantages of transportation; and if either of these projects should be clearly of the general benefit, the postponement of a road along the river must be the least incouverient.

8 The interests of the State require the completion of a railread between New York and Albany at the earliest practicable period, and no obstacle should be created to impede the completion of the Harlem road colong as they comply in good faith with the requisitions of the act passed in May last.

9. The route proposed by the river road, encumbered with draw bridges, docks, piled embankments, across bays, and rivers, and especially by tunnels, must be a work of enormous expense and great delays; and the large sum it will require to construct it, cannot probably be raised, if the interior road is completed, with which it must compete, as well as with the stamboats, tewboats, and other vessels upon the river; and if it should succeed, it would be many years before it could surmount these obstacles.

10. These, and similar considerations, induced this House last year to pass the act to zieed the Harlem road to Albany, and to reject the bill of the present petitioners by a strong majority; and the progress made since that period in the construction of the interior road, affords the strongest evidence of the wisdom of that decision. All which is respectfully submitted.

This report must have a very important influence upon

This report must have a very important influence upon

the minds of our legislators. The interior towns are and titled to a railroad, and the New York, Harlem and Al bany Railroad Company, will, in a short time, if "hey re-ceive that support from the Legislature they are entitled to, give these towns a repid and economical conveyance e, the cities of New York and Albany, at all seasons and at all times. The river towns have, for a large portion of the year, one of the most magnificent highways in the world; they are daily, and some of the principal tewns twice a day, visited by the most magnificent stamers in the world, and the people of these places enjoy facilities for getting to market, so far as regards expedition and economy, greater than the towns of the interior can expect from any railread. The military form any railread. pect from any railroad. Two railroads cannot be com pleted to Albany. If the Hudson River Railroad is char. tered, it becomes a matter of much doubt whether either will be finished. They will retard each other; and between the two interests, neither will be completed. The Harlem Railroad Company have expended more than two millions of dollars in the construction of fity-two miles of their road; thirty miles more fit; two miles of their roug; thirty are about being put under contract, involving an expenditure of six hundred and fifty thousand dellars, making a total of nearly three millions sand dollars, making a total of nearly three millions of dollars. The act of last winter, giving the Harle n Raifroad Company liberty to extend their road to Albeny compelled them to expend five hundred thousand dollars the first year; they have done so, and are prepared to expend as much more; and in two years will, if protect.
et', complete the line to Albany. There is a very large population, a very rich and productive section of the country, now shut out from the large Eastern markets, and any obstruction thrown in the way of the Harlem Rail road, would be injurious to that section of the country; while the river towns would not be at all benefitted by a railroad on the banks of the river, or injured by not having one. The internal route, independent of the necessity of giving the interior towns a communication with this city and Albany, would afford facilities to the Eastern cities to communicate with this, which the river route could not give. Running slong the line of Connecticut and Massachusetts, it will give this market the control of the manufactured and agricultural products of that see tion, while it will, by giving an outlet to their industry increase their wealth and prosperity. The Legislature have no guaranty that the Hudson

RiverRailroad would ever be built, if a charter was grant. ed. It is est mated to cost \$6.000,003, but it wou seen. perhaps, nearer the actual cost to have put it down at \$10,000,000. Estimates never fall below the actual ex penditure; but, in this case, even if six millions were sufficient, there is no guaranty that it will or could be raised. Besides all this, the route is not fee raised. Sesides all this, the route is not fessible, either as regards expedition, productiveness, or economy. It would interfere with many privileges of these living on